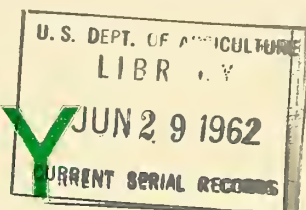


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

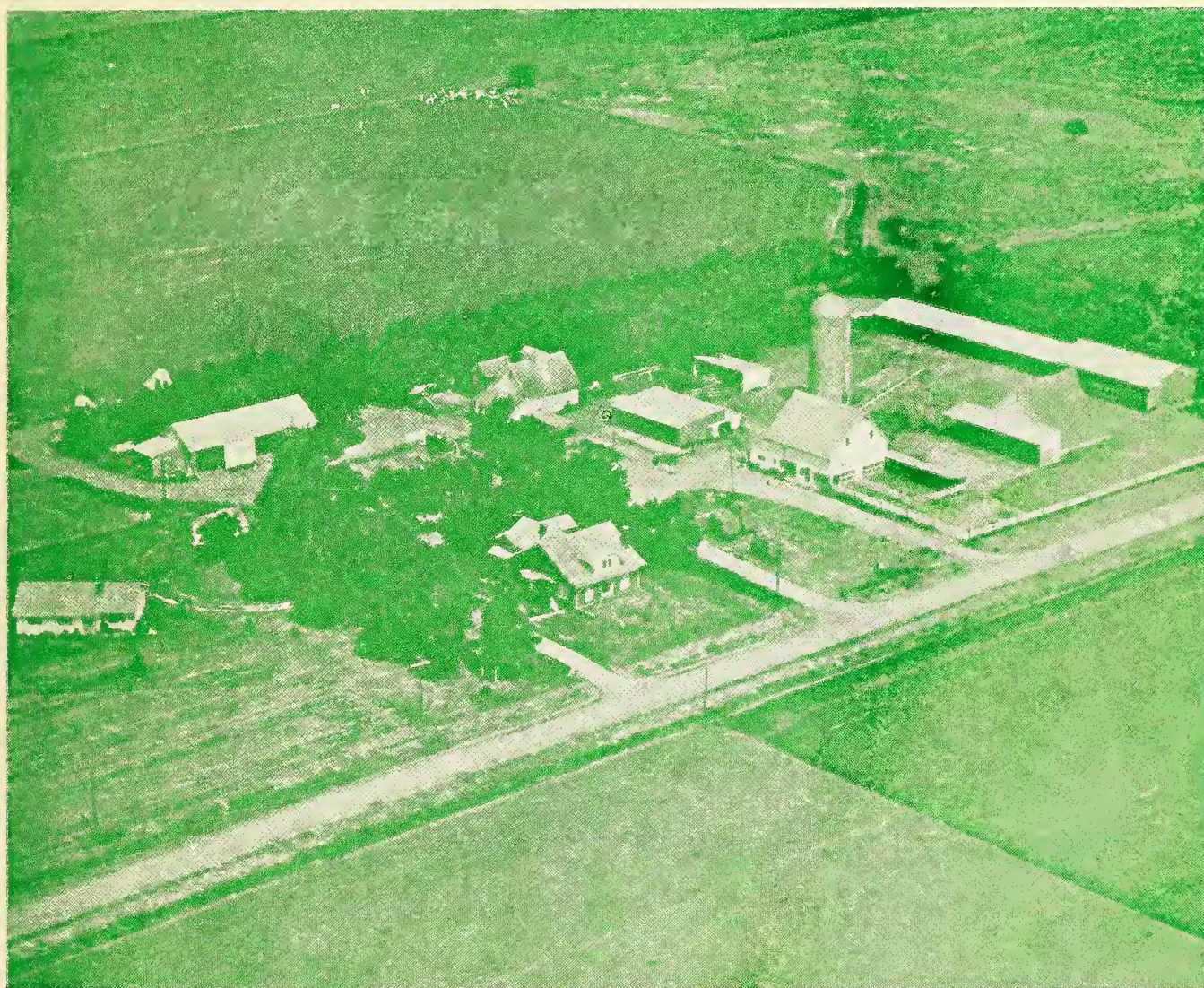
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PENDER COUNTY

1961

ANNUAL REPORT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
SERVICE

F O R E W O R D

The office personnel of the Pender County ASCS are happy to give to the farmers, businessmen, and all interested persons of Pender County, a summary of our ASCS activities for the year of 1961. This report is prepared for the purpose of familiarizing the public with programs which the ASCS administers, and some of the accomplishments of each program.

ASCS is an organization developed for the purpose of achieving the greatest possible protection and improvement of the natural resources of the farms of our Nation. The goal of this organization at all times is to assure the farmers a fair share of the National Income. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program is a farmer's program, adapted to farmers' needs.

To administer this program successfully the cooperation of the farmer is needed, in addition to the united efforts of the National Office, State Office, and County Office. The County ASCS Office is responsible for field administration, and keeping the farmers informed of all changes in the administration of the program.

It is our responsibility to make the most from what we have. We are all the stewards of our Nation's farmland. Federal Programs provided to help us meet our obligations as stewards of the soil should be used to the fullest possible extent! This report is directed to you who are engaged in other work even more than to the farmer. We feel that the conservation of our farmland and forest resources is of vital concern to the man in the factory and office as much as the person who tills the soil.

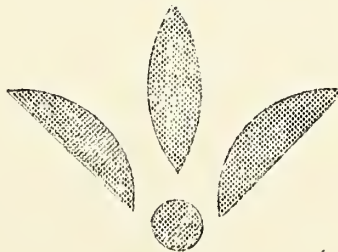




TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Personnel	1
County Committeemen	2
Community Committeemen	3
Public Relations	4
Agricultural Conservation Program	5 - 7
Conservation Reserve	8
Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas	
Tobacco	9 - 10
Peanuts	11 - 12
Cotton	13
Wheat	14
Emergency Feed Grain	15
Performance	16
Price Support Program	17
Dryer Loans	18
Facility Loans	19
Appreciation	20
Creed	21

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PERSONNEL

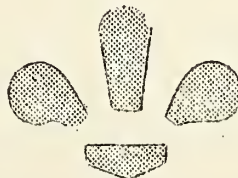
The State Office has established personnel ceilings and county grades based on the current workload in each county office. In Pender County the regular personnel ceiling is 5 employees including the office manager. During the performance season additional employees are needed and 6 temporary employees are usually hired in addition to 30 field employees.

The Pender County ASCS personnel strive to give to the public prompt and courteous service in a fair and impartial manner.

ASCS OFFICE PERSONNEL

Casper Wells	Office Manager
Elizabeth H. Batson	Chief Clerk
Lucille P. Rivenbark	AA and Marketing Quota Clerk
Herminea J. Spender	ACP and Conservation Reserve Clerk
Florine W. Howard	Performance Clerk
Samuel T. Blanton, Jr.	Performance Supervisor

O. C. Burton	Farmer Fieldman District #3
Jean O. Melvin	Farmer Fieldman District #3
William H. Byrd	Farmer Fieldman District #3



COMMITTEEMEN

Each year elections are held in each of the fifteen communities of Pender County to elect farmers from each community to serve as community committeemen. At this election delegates are elected to attend a county convention for the purpose of electing a county committee of three members and two alternate members.

The county committee directs the administration of all ASCS activities in the county as the Secretary of Agriculture or the Congress may designate.

The community committee assists the county committee in carrying out programs, informs farmers of programs being administered, and such other duties as may be designated by the county office manager under the direction of the county committee.

Jack M. Woodcock	Chairman
A. D. Lanier.....	Vice-chairman
Roy Thomas.....	Regular Member



COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

BURGAW-UPPER

S. J. Harrison
Dorman Baucom
W. R. Carter

BURGAW-LOWER

Wiley Batson
John Leimone
Hugh Overstreet

CANETUCK

Albert Anderson
Herman Pridgen
Haley Marshall

CASWELL

Frank Johnson
Jimmie Eakins
Maurice Kelly, Jr.

COLUMBIA-UPPER

Harry Gurganious
James Moore
Paul Wells

COLUMBIA-LOWER

C. D. Kelly
Geo. H. Highsmith,
A. C. Bond

GRADY

L. H. Caison
J. J. Rowe
Franklin Newton

HOLLY-UPPER

Odell Noble
Jasper Pierce
Major Meadows

HOLLY-LOWER

J. M. Ward
Wm. (Billy) King
Buren Anderson

LONG CREEK

DeLeon Fennell
Tim Rivenbark
Thomas Peay

ROCKY POINT

J. C. Hutchinson, Jr.
Lewis Cheshire
Raymond Rogers, Jr.

TOPSAIL-UPPER

Woodie Batts
Talmadge Batson
Robert King

TOPSAIL-LOWER

Robert Foy
Neil Thomas
A. M. Blake, Jr.

UNION-UPPER

E. L. English, Jr.
S. T. Blanton, Sr.
Jessie D. Mills

UNION-LOWER

Oliver Pate
Jerry Mills
Clifton Hardison



PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public relations is a very important phase of our work and we are ever conscious of the good that can be accomplished through public relations.

During the year of 1961, in addition to directly administering the farm programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pender County ASCS Office has endeavored to tell the people what we have done, how we have done it, why it was necessary and what benefits have been obtained. The county committee, community committee, and office personnel do everything within their power to keep all farmers currently advised on the programs administered by ASCS.

In 1961, county and community committeemen, vendors, agricultural agencies, and leading farmers were mailed 49 weekly newsletters, informing them of changes in the many farm programs and other facts that should be brought to their attention.

During the year of 1961 the Pender County ASCS Office presented 5 TV programs over Station WECT-TV, Wilmington, N. C., and 7 spot announcements were made over Radio Station WLSE, Wallace, N. C. In addition, the Pender Chronicle published 107 news releases in 1961. Six talks were made to farm organizations and clubs.

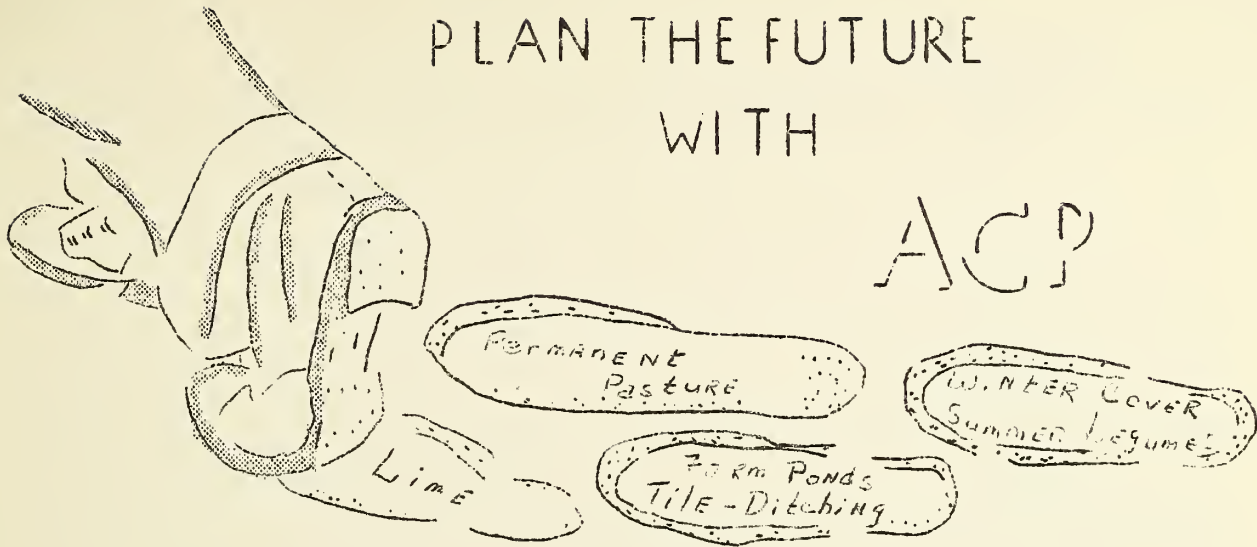
In addition to newsletters, radio spot announcements, news releases, and TV appearances, county and community committeemen have constantly informed the farmers of their communities on the procedures used in the administration of ASCS programs.

By endeavoring to maintain good public relations, we feel that we have accomplished one of our main objectives.

STEPS TO PLAN THE FUTURE

WITH

ACP



The ACP is a national conservation service of the United States Department of Agriculture that shares with farmers and ranchers the costs of practices needed for conserving cropland, range and pasture, orchard land, farm woodlots, and agricultural water to assure future generations of an adequate supply of food and fiber.

The ACP has been in continuous operation since 1936. It has assisted farmers and ranchers to make land use adjustments by establishing needed grass, legume and tree cover, and the various soil and water conserving measures needed in addition to those required for adjustment in land use.

To make sure that practices will be done properly, necessary specifications are set up based on Experiment Station research, field experience of scientifically trained technicians and experience and observation of the farmer committees. Technical services for those ACP practices which require them are provided for the ACP primarily through the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

State Agricultural Experiment Stations usually provide soil-testing facilities to determine fertilizer and mineral needs. State Extension Service, through specialists and county agents, also gives advisory services in connection with some practices.

Pender County's allocation for the 1961 AC Program was \$ 42,581.00. Of this amount, \$ 2,129.05 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, \$ 324.00 to the Forest Service to pay for the technical services performed for the Pender County AC Program. The farmers used approximately \$ 42,535.00, which represents 635 farms taking advantage of ACP assistance.

1961 ACP - - - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION AND AMOUNT OF COST-SHARING

ITEMS (A)	PARTICIPATING FARMS (B)
1. Number of Farms	635
2. Acres of Farmland	74,624.00
3. Acres of Cropland	28,036.00
4. Acres of Non-crop Pasture	230.00
5. Net Cost-share Before Adjustment	42,535.00
6. Amount of Adjustment for Small Cost-share Increase	6,103.00
7. Gross Cost-share to Farmers	48,638.00



The practices are many - their uses fine;
 Don't think we'd hand you a line -
 We want to improve Pender's land you see
 And there's no better way than with ACP!

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE DATA- 1961 ACP

Number and Name of Practice (1)	Practices Units (2)	Performed Extent (3)	Amount of ACP		Average Cost-		Number of Farms (6)	Estimated Part of Cost-Sharing in Col. 4 for:	
			Cost-Sharing (Whole Dollars) (4)	Share For Unit (Col. 4- Col. 3) (5)	Lime (7)	Fertilizer (8)			
1. Permanent Pasture or Hay	(Whole Acres)	492	12,157	24.71	219	3,760.00	6,888.00		
2. In CR Rotation Cover	(Whole Acres)	6	154	25.66	2	50.00	84.00		
3. Liming Materials on Farmland	(Acres Limed)	1333	9,675	7.26	154	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
5. Tree Cover	(Whole Acres)	183	2,226	12.16	22	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
7. Livestock Dams	Number	14	1,281	.08	14	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
8. Forest Improve- ment	(Whole Acres)	70	665	9.50	12	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
11. Open Ditch Drain- age	Units	69,215	6,922	.10	62	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
12. Tile Drainage	Units	19,850	3,573	.18	18	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
14. Winter Cover Crops	(Whole Acres)	2,279	4,846	2.13	302	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
15. Summer Cover	(Whole Acres)	518	1,036	2.00	63	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		

CONSERVATION RESERVE

The objective of the Conservation Reserve is to assist in controlling the production of specific agricultural commodities determined to be in surplus supply. Through the CR Program, farmers can receive substantial aid and compensation while retiring cropland from production for a period of years to reserve and build soil. Land that is placed in the Conservation Reserve must be designated and a contract signed. The contracts will remain in effect for as long as 10 years, depending on the practice that is established on the designated area.

The following is a cumulative total of the Conservation Reserve Program in Pender County for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961:

Number of Contracts	Acres	Annual Payments
108	4,177	\$ 56,191

CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF PRACTICES FOR THE YEARS 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961

Practice	Acres
A-2 Permanent Cover	313
A-7 Forestry Tree Cover	2,774
Natural Cover	1,090
TOTAL	4,177

TOBACCO

Marketing quotas have been in effect for Flue-Cured Tobacco each year since enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, except for 1939 when the tobacco growers voted against marketing quotas.

Tobacco allotments vary from year to year, depending on disappearances and the reserve supply level. The last reduction was effective for the 1957 crop year. Since that time there has been no change in tobacco allotments through the 1961 year.

In 1961, our county had 1693 tobacco allotment farms with an allotted acreage of 3,270.08 acres. Pender County farmers harvested 3,173.04 of this acreage in 1961.

We had 102 farms who did not plant any tobacco in 1961. This resulted in a loss of income to our farmers, also a reduction in the 1962 allotment in some cases.

Tobacco is considered as one of the major sources of income to farmers in our county. 1961 was a favorable year for tobacco in our county; however, it was not as good as the 1960 year. We marketed 4,945,603 pounds of tobacco in 1961, which was 861,370 pounds less than the 1960 production. The average yield per acre in 1961 was 1559 pounds.

We had 16 producers who filed an application for a New Grower Tobacco Allotment for the year 1961. Only one of these was eligible and received an allotment of .90 acres.

There were no farms remaining over-planted in 1961.

A tobacco Referendum was held on December 12, 1961, to determine whether or not quotas would be in effect for the 1962, 1963 and 1964 crops of tobacco. Our county had a total of 1142 farmers voting in the referendum, which represented 59 percent of the eligible voters in the county. Only 19 farmers voted against marketing quotas.

1961

TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS BY COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF ALLOTMENTS	ALLOTTED ACREAGE
BURGAW-UPPER	158	333.07
BURGAW-LOWER	82	195.57
CANETUCK	72	62.59
CASWELL	197	394.97
COLUMBIA-UPPER	164	393.18
COLUMBIA-LOWER	107	207.64
GRADY	107	229.18
HOLLY-UPPER	130	174.73
HOLLY-LOWER	31	62.56
LONG CREEK	91	162.65
ROCKY POINT	49	47.83
TOPSAIL-UPPER	44	75.53
TOPSAIL-LOWER	25	33.24
UNION-UPPER	274	558.48
UNION-LOWER	162	338.86
TOTALS	1693	3,270.08

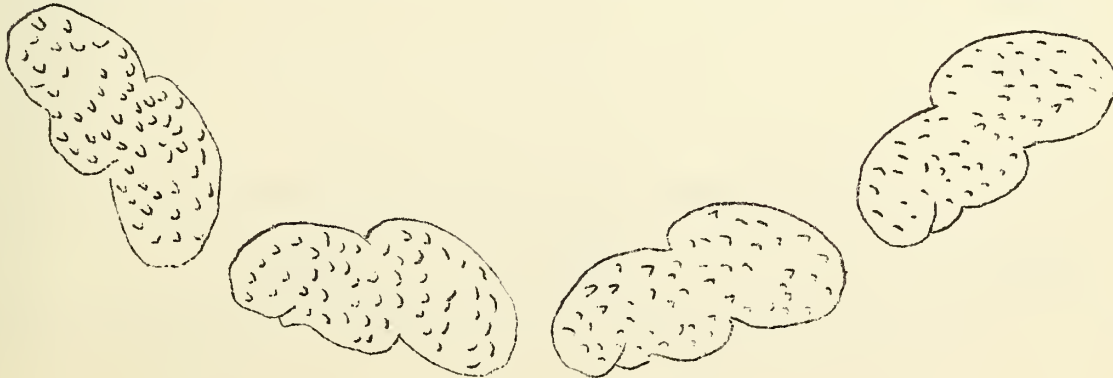
PEANUTS

Peanuts are considered one of the basic cash crops in our county. It is an allotted crop, however, any producer is privileged to plant up to one acre for harvest without being penalized, provided he does not share in peanuts on any other farm.

A Peanut Assessment Referendum for the promotion of sales and research for peanuts was held on December 12, 1961.

Listed below is a summary of the peanuts grown in Pender County for the year 1961:

Number of farms with 1961 allotments	236
Total allotment on these farms	1391.6
Total harvested acreage	923.3
Total Production	970,870
Yield per acre	1052
Number of farms planting 1.0 acre or less without an allotment	90
Number of acres released by producers	64.8
Number of farms benefiting from released acreage	46



1961

PEANUT ALLOTMENTS BY COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF ALLOTMENTS	ACRES ALLOTTED
BURGAW-UPPER	2	14.4
BURGAW-LOWER	38	261.2
CASWELL	2	8.2
COLUMBIA-UPPER	1	1.5
GRADY	7	38.3
HOLLY-UPPER	1	3.5
HOLLY-LOWER	1	2.9
LONG CREEK	11	25.8
ROCKY POINT	67	265.4
TOPSAIL-UPPER	62	338.3
TOPSAIL-LOWER	43	429.9
UNION-LOWER	1	2.2
TOTALS	236	1391.6

COTTON

Many of the cotton allotments in our county have become very small in size. In 1961, we had a total of 315 farms with cotton allotments. The allotted acreage on these farms was 396.0 acres. Our farmers planted 219.3 acres of cotton in 1961.

In the cotton marketing quota program farmers may release their cotton to the County Committee for re-apportionment to other farms if they do not desire to plant the acreage. Releasing cotton acreage helps to protect the cotton allotment on the farm from which the acreage is released. In 1961, we had 124.2 acres of cotton released to the County Committee. 90.4 acres of this acreage was apportioned to 51 farms in the county which had requested additional acreage to plant. The balance of the released acreage was surrendered to the State Office for re-apportionment. We had 7 requests for New Grower Cotton Allotments. All of these were eligible and received allotments for their farms in the amount of 6.9 acres. There were no farms remaining overplanted in cotton in 1961.

A Cotton Referendum was held on December 12, 1961, to determine whether marketing quotas would be in effect for 1962. Forty-eight percent of the eligible producers in our county voted in this referendum. Only two farmers voted against marketing quotas.



WHEAT

Pender County has 338 farms in 1961 with an established wheat allotment. The total allotment for these farms was 578.2 acres. There were only 35 farmers planting wheat without an allotment in 1961, planting a total of 205.2 acres. The total number of acres of wheat planted in 1961 was 589.0 acres.

Many of our farmers did not plant their wheat in 1961. Most of our wheat allotments are small in size; therefore, most of our farmers who plant wheat plant more than their established allotment. Farmers were eligible to plant up to 15 acres of wheat in 1961 without being penalized.

The Feed Wheat Exemption Program was in effect for 1961. This enabled producers to plant up to 30 acres of wheat to be consumed entirely for home use. We did not have any applications for Feed Wheat in 1961.

The Wheat Referendum was held on August 25, 1961. 96 percent of the eligible producers in the county voted in the Referendum.

A signup for the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program began on September 28, 1961. There were 251 farmers who signed applications to participate in this program.

THE EMERGENCY FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1961 emergency feed grain program was authorized by Congress to give farmers a voluntary program to control temporarily the national feed grain supply. In 1961, the total supply of feed grains reached 244 million tons. The annual production of feed grains increased from 130.2 million tons to 168.5 million tons in the five years since 1956. During the same period, the annual carry-over of feed grains jumped from 43.3 million tons in 1956 to 74.7 million tons in 1960.

General objectives of the feed grain program are:

1. To increase farm income.
2. To reduce the risk of serious over-production of meat, poultry, and dairy products.
3. To stop the buildup of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible.
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs.
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

All farmers who had grown corn or grain sorghums in 1959 or 1960 were eligible to participate in the program. By signing up to reduce the acreage, the farmer earned a payment for his reduction and also was eligible for price support on grain sorghums, corn, barley, oats, and rye. To be eligible for payment, the farmer had to designate the acreage to be left out of production and to devote it to an approved conservation use.

1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM PARTICIPATION & PAYMENT

Number	:	Number	:	%	:		:
Eligible	:	Participating	:	Farms	:	Diverted	:
Farms	:	Farms	:	Part.	:	Acreage	:
2,159		891		41		9,581	\$ 212,628

Fingertip Facts About the Successful 1961 Feed Grain Program

1. It accomplished the first cut in feed grain surplus in 9 years.
2. It is cutting costs - Storing, shipping and handling are major costs. The program resulted in a saving of approximately 600 million dollars in acquisition and storage costs.
3. The 1961 feed grain program helped increase farmers' income by about a billion dollars.

PERFORMANCE

ASCS

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Field performance is closely related to all ASCS programs. Because of this, Performance is not only a big part of ASCS activities, but also an important part. Marketing Quotas, Price Support, ACP, Soil Bank, Feed Grain, and Wheat Stabilization all become programs of more benefit to our farmers when performance is adequate on the farm. Performance activities begin with premeasurement and last throughout the year in varying phases.

The following information is a summary of Performance on Pender County farms for 1961:

No. of farms Premeasured	247
No. of Wheat farms visited	104
No. of farms visited during initial measurements of regular Perf...	2,081
No. of Commodities with excess acreage disposed	387
No. of Commodities remeasured	80
No. of farm reconstitutions	85
No. of estimated farm visits throughout the 1961 year	4,000
No. of estimated acres measured during 1961	25,000
No. of reporters employed during 1961	30
No. of farms spot checked	320

During the 1961 performance year, preparations were begun on a new flight of aerial photography which will be in use in 1962.

Through these performance activities, we hope for continual progress in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service on Pender County farms.



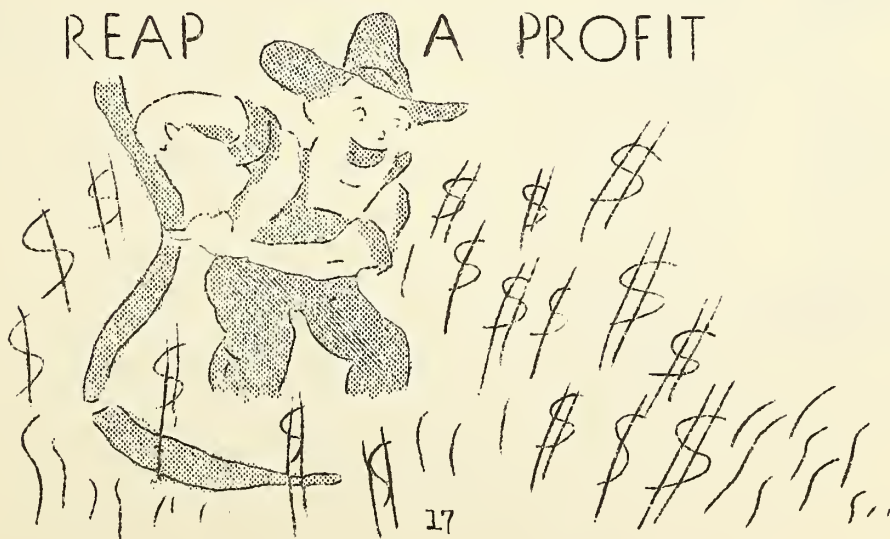
PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Under the United States Department of Agriculture, operated through the Commodity Credit Corporation, are programs referred to as "Price Support Programs." The purpose of these programs is two-fold. One purpose is to provide a means by which farmers may market their crops in an orderly and efficient manner. The other purpose is to assure the farmer a fair price for his products. Through price support programs Congress is striving to see that the farmer receives a price for his commodity which has been determined by fair trade practices and principles. Each year support prices are announced for the various eligible commodities.

A farmer desiring to take advantage of the price support programs may store his grain on the farm or in an approved commercial warehouse. In the case of farm stored loans, the farmer stores his grain on the farm and if the storage facility meets requirements and the grain is in good condition, the loan is granted. On warehouse stored loans, the producer stores his grain in an approved commercial warehouse, turns his warehouse receipt over to the ASC County Committee and signs a promissory note. In both cases, the farmer may repay his loan at any time before his note matures. Interest is charged at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per year for the period the loan is in effect. No interest is charged if a farmer delivers a farm stored commodity to Commodity Credit Corporation in payment of the loan.

Loans made to producers in Pender County during 1961 were as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed</u>
Corn	1	231	\$ 297.99



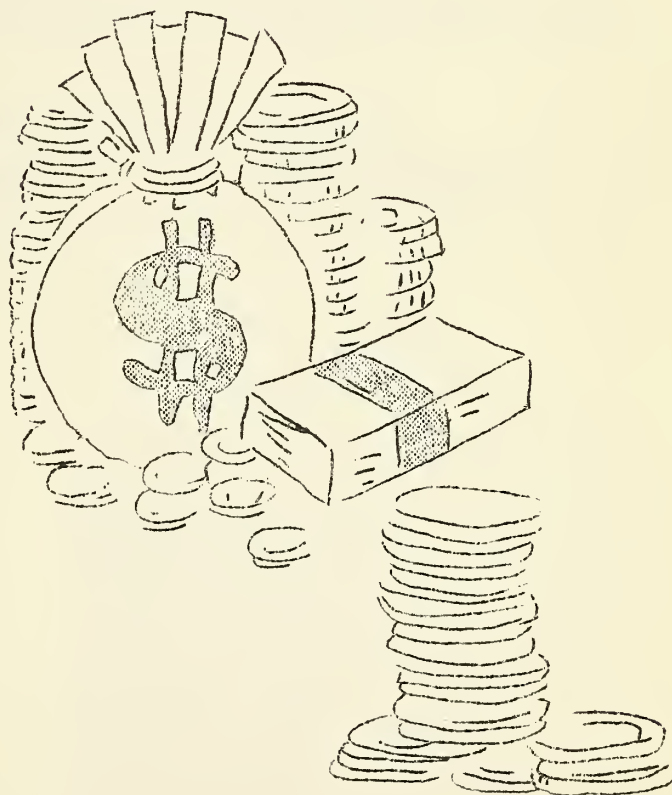
DRYER LOANS

The Department of Agriculture has offered loans to assist in the purchase of grain dryers. The Dryer Loan Program is very similar in many respects to the Bin Loan Program. The risk on dryers, however, is a little greater than on bins. We are authorized to loan up to 75 percent of the cost of a new dryer and the loan is repaid in three annual installments. The first installment becomes due 12 months after disbursement of the loan.

We have a total of 5 dryer loans, 1 of which was disbursed this year in the amount of \$1,800.00.

MEANS MORE PROFITS!

EARLIER HARVEST
SAFE STORAGE
DRYING IN STORAGE
GREATER YIELDS
TOP QUALITY



FACILITY LOANS

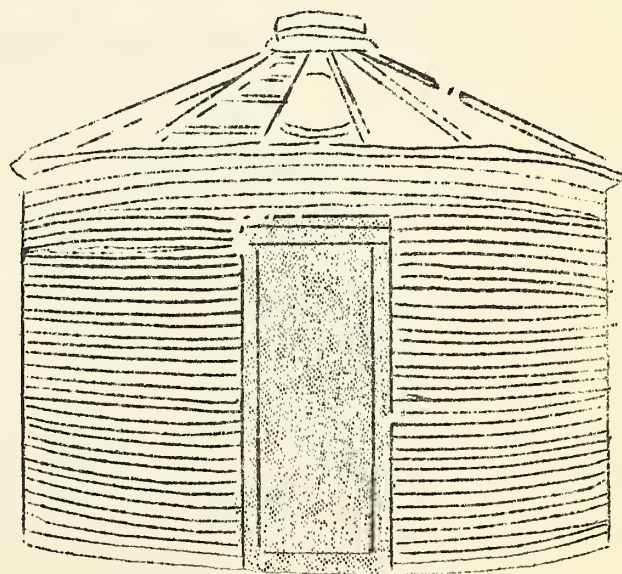
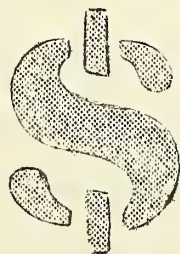
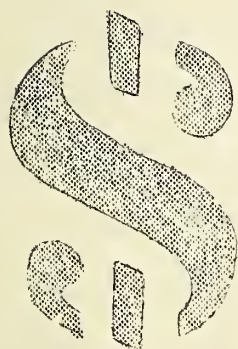
The Department of Agriculture has offered loans to assist in the construction of adequate on-the-farm storage. This must be for new construction only, or for the construction of new additions. The Department, through ASCS, will loan up to 95 percent of the unerected cost of new on-the-farm storage, provided the type of construction is approved by the county ASC Committee. The producer's credit must be approved by the local ASC County Committee. Loans of this type average about 30 cents per bushel of storage capacity of the facility.

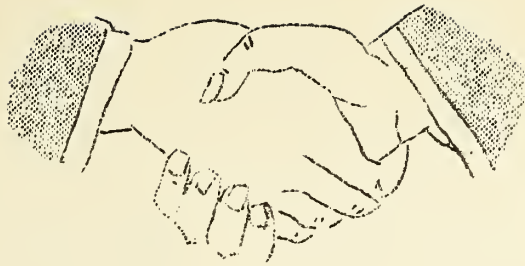
The producer constructs the storage facility to meet specified construction requirements, pays off the vendor with his loan and uses the facility to store his own grain. He may store either with or without a commodity loan. For this service he pays a small service of 1 percent of the amount of loan and repays his loan in four annual installments at 4% interest. His first installment comes due on the anniversary date of the loan, or 12 months after disbursement. However, he may retire the loan at any time by paying off the unpaid balance plus interest. Under a loan of this kind, he may also include any attachments necessary for operation of the facility.

This program alone has increased approved on-the-farm storage in Pender County by more than 35,000 bu. and has encouraged other farmers to buy storage facilities outright.

Outstanding facility loans made in Pender County are as follows:

<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed</u>
12	28,710	\$ 10,473.76





We appreciate the fine spirit of cooperation shown us by the County Commissioners and taxpayers of Pender County in providing us with ample and more conveniently located office space, which is highly appreciated by the farmers of the county.

To the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Forestry Service, and Vocational Agriculture Teachers, we extend our sincere appreciation for helping make our program a success.

To the Pender Chronicle, we extend our appreciation for the many news articles which you have relayed to the public for us.

To all vendors of conservation materials and business firms who have cooperated so generously in making our program a success in making this report possible, we extend our thanks.

We wish also to express our appreciation to our Fieldmen, Mr. O. C. Burton, Mr. Jean O. Melvin, and Mr. W. H. Byrd, our present Fieldman, our State Supervisors, Mr. Richard Benton and Mr. Johnny Beeman, and to the State Office Personnel who have been so cooperative and understanding in connection with our work and our many problems.

And last but by no means least, we would like to express our gratitude to the farmers of Pender County for their fine spirit of cooperation during 1961. We believe the public relations and understanding between the ASCS Office Personnel and the farmers of Pender County is unparalleled.

OUR CREED

WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY.....

- * TO ADMINISTER FAITHFULLY THE FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO US.
- * TO PUT LOYALTY TO THE HIGHEST MORAL PRINCIPLES ABOVE LOYALTY TO PERSONS OR PARTY.
- * TO SERVE THE PUBLIC WITH FAIRNESS, COURTESY, INTEGRITY, AND UNDERSTANDING.
- * TO GIVE A FULL DAY'S LABOR FOR A FULL DAY'S PAY, GIVING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF OUR DUTIES EARNEST EFFORT AND OUR BEST THOUGHT.
- * TO DEVELOP OUR PERSONAL RESOURCES BY SEEKING ALWAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR WORK.
- * TO BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR AND A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE GENERAL WELFARE OF OUR COMMUNITY, BEING MINDFUL OF THE COMMON SOURCE OF ALL OF OUR BLESSINGS.

...AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.





